

**ÆDALEOTHRIPS HOOKERI, A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES  
OF THYSANOPTERA.**

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**Ædaleothrips** gen. nov.

(οἰδαλέος, turgid; θρίψ, a wood worm).

Head about one and one half times as long as wide, much narrowed at base and broadest across eyes, about twice as long as pronotum and about equal in width to pterothorax; vertex rugose; postocular bristles short, sublateral, equal in length to a forwardly-directed pair near base of antennæ. Antennæ eight-segmented, segments 4-6, with ventral prolongations at apex; segment 3 longest. Eyes rather small, flattened, protruding, produced posteriorly on ventral surface of head, widely separated. Mouth cone short, semicircularly rounded at apex, about attaining middle of prosternum. Prothorax unusually narrow and about two thirds as long as wide; usual bristles all present but reduced in size. Pterothorax greatly reduced, about as long as broad and about equal in width to head. Fore tarsi armed with a short, stout tooth. Wings wanting in the genotype. Abdomen broad and heavy, with dorsal white blotches; tube about half as long as head.

Genotype: *Ædaleothrips hookeri* sp. nov.

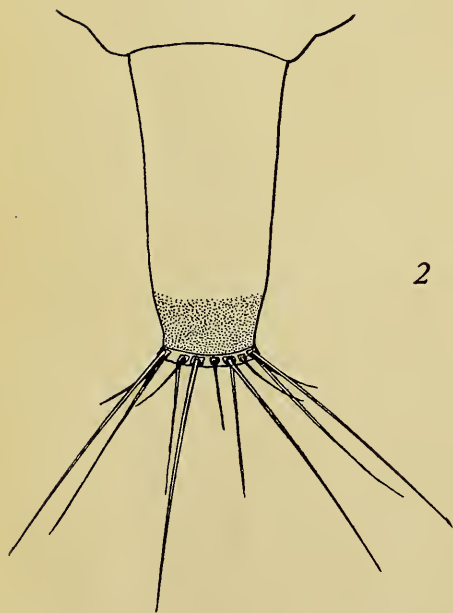
Closely related to *Cryptothrips* Uzel (type *C. lata* Uzel, by present designation), and no doubt derived from that section of the genus which includes *dentipes* Reuter, *bicolor* Heeger, and *gilvipes* Hood. The swollen head (which has suggested the generic name), the reduced pterothorax, and the enlarged abdomen give the insect a truly ant-like appearance, and serve to distinguish it readily from described forms.

**Ædaleothrips hookeri** sp. nov. (Pl. 2, Figs. 1-3.) *Female* (apterous).—Length about 2.6 mm. Head and thorax dark blackish brown; abdomen coal black, with first segment pale yellow and tube lemon yellow, tipped with black, dorsum with three pairs of chalky-white dorso-lateral blotches, on segments 2, 5, and 6, respectively, the blotches on 1 linear, the others rounded, the pair on 5 largest; antennal segments 1 and 2 pale yellowish, 3 orange-brown in basal half, becoming blackish brown at apex, remainder of antenna black.

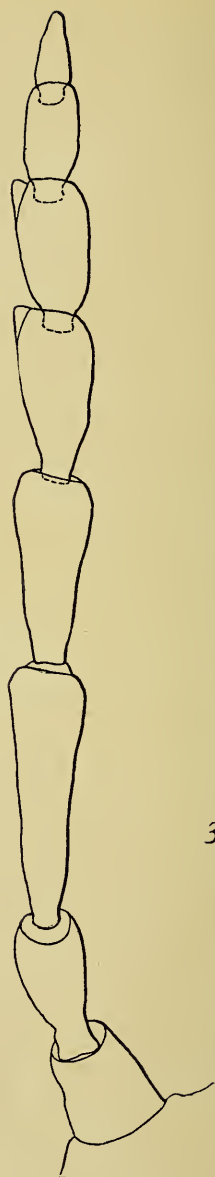
Head about 1.5 times as long as wide, elevated and swollen behind eyes, narrowed posteriorly, and at base with neck-like constriction; dorsal surface rugose in the vertical region, reticulate posteriorly; vertex nearly flat; postocular bristles small, almost lateral, capitate, similar to a forwardly-directed pair near base of antennæ. Eyes flattened, protruding,



1



2



3

produced posteriorly on ventral surface of head, widely separated, about half as wide as their dorsal interval. Ocelli wanting. Antennæ about 1.4 times as long as head, formed almost exactly as in *Cryptothrips gilvipes* Hood;\* sense cones short.

Prothorax about half as long as head and (inclusive of coxæ) about 1.6 times as wide as long, declivous posteriorly; usual bristles all present, similar to postoculars. Pterothorax greatly reduced, about as long as broad and about equal in width to head; mesonotum nearly smooth, meta-notum with heavy concentric anastomosing striæ. Legs about concolorous with head and thorax. Fore tarsus with a short, stout, triangular tooth.

Abdomen stout, heavy, about twice as wide as pterothorax; tube yellow, less than half as long as head, distinctly constricted at apex, which is black; all abdominal bristles colorless, mostly knobbed.

Measurements of holotype (approximate only): Length 2.58 mm.; head, length 0.49 mm., width 0.32 mm.; prothorax, length 0.25 mm., width (inclusive of coxæ) 0.43 mm.; pterothorax, width 0.30 mm.; abdomen, width 0.56 mm.; tube, length 0.22 mm., width at base 0.093 mm., at apex 0.052 mm.

Antennal segments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Length ( $\mu$ ) .....	75	81	150	108	96	87	63	51
Width ( $\mu$ ) .....	54	39	43	44	42	40	30	18
Total length of antenna, 0.71 mm.								

Described from one female taken on Bermuda grass at Dallas, Texas, July 21, 1908, by Dr. W. A. Hooker. The species is named in his honor in recognition of his interest and economic work in this order of insects.

This is one of the most aberrant American thrips, possessing unique characters of structure and coloration. In some ways it suggests *Compsothrips albosignatus* Reuter, which occurs in the Mediterranean province of the Palearctic region.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE 8.

FIG. 1. *Ædaleothrips hookeri* gen. et sp. nov., right fore tarsus, lower surface.

FIG. 2. *Ædaleothrips hookeri*, tube, dorsal surface.

FIG. 3. *Ædaleothrips hookeri*, right antenna, inner dorso-lateral surface.

\* Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. XXVII, 1914, Pl. V, Fig. 4.